

NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL



Vol. V.—Whole No. 162.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

Price Five Cents.

WE REAP WHAT WE SOW.

For pleasure or pain, for weal or for woe—
'Tis the law of our being—we reap what we sow;
We may try to evade them—may do what we will,
But our acts, like our shadows, will follow us still.

The world is a wonderful chemist, be sure,
And detects in a moment the base or the pure.
We may boast of our claims to genius or birth,
But the world takes a man for just what he's worth.

We start in the race for fortune or fame,
And then, when we fall, the world bears the blame;
But nine times in ten, it's plain to be seen,
There's a "screw somewhere loose" in the human machine.

Are you wearied and worn in this hard, earthly strife?
Do you yearn for affection to sweeten your life?
Remember, this great truth has often been proved:
We must make ourselves lovable, if we would be loved.

Though life may appear as a desolate track,
Yet the bread that we cast on the waters comes back.
This law was enacted by Heaven above:
That like attracts like, and love begets love.

We make ourselves heroes and martyrs for gold,
Till health becomes broken and youth becomes old.
Ah! did we the same for a beautiful love,
Our lives might be music for angels above!

We reap what we sow. Oh, wonderful truth!—
A truth hard to learn in the days of our youth.
But it shines out at last, as "the hand on the wall,"
For the world has its "debit" and "credit" for all.

Educational Notes.

THE SCHOOL-BOY is the title of a neat little monthly magazine just started at Saitte Bend, Indiana, by Marshall & McAnaney. It publishes the rolls of honor of the schools of that town, and comprises into sixteen pages a great variety of miscellany.

CHEN LAN PIN, the Chinese educational commissioner, gave a reception at his residence in Hartford, Conn., last week, in observance of the Chinese New Year, the most prominent holiday in that country. Mayor Robinson and many gentlemen and ladies of the city called upon the commissioner.

THE attendance at the Illinois Wesleyan University the present term is most gratifying. The work moves on smoothly. The number in attendance exceeds that of any previous winter term, and the various departments were never more thoroughly organized and accomplishing more satisfactory work than now.

A BRILLIANT audience assembled on Tuesday evening of last week in Tarrytown, at Dr. Rider's Cottage Hill school for young ladies, to listen to the farewell concert by the pupils and their teachers, given to mark the transformation of the school into a larger and more ambitious form, after Easter, as a collegiate institute.

THE last Legislature of Arkansas enacted an entirely new school law. They abolished the Circuit Superintendency and put in its stead a County Superintendency. The County Superintendent is elected every year by a vote of the school officers of his county. This divests the election of all political claptrap, and puts a good man in the office.

AT the Washington County, Pa., Teachers' Institute, Prof. Ehrenfeld said that "we ought to feel that beyond and above the curriculum of studies, we have minds to direct upward," and that he "would, if he were in a school and had a rough element, boys of indifferent habits, uncouth, let the curriculum go, on some occasions, in order to attend to these matters."

CARON KINGSLEY attended the Brown alumni dinner at Boston, last week, after lecturing in Tremont Temple, and was greeted with hearty cheers. He said that though he had known nothing of the College or the sons of Brown before, from what he had seen and heard he complimented them upon their college and wished it success for many centuries.

A BILL for the education of colored children has passed the Kentucky Senate. It taxes the colored citizens twenty cents on the \$100 for a fund, which is to further receive the interest on a *pro rata* share of anything the Commonwealth may collect of the United States Government on the "war claim" of the State. This fund it appropriates in aid of separate and distinct schools.

THE senior wrangler at Cambridge University, England, this year, is Mr. George Constantine Calliphronas of Gonville and Caius, third surviving son of the Rev. D. P. Calliphronas, vicar of Walpole St. Andrew, Norfolk. The second wrangler is Mr. Walter William Rouse Ball, of Trinity College, only son of Mr. Walter Frederick Ball, of Hempstead, London; the third is Mr. James Rendel Harris, of Clare College.

THE State Board of Visitors to Michigan University speaks thus: "From all the testimony we could gather, the presence of lady students is most wholesome, while their proficiency is remarkable; they are, by the concurrent testimony of the faculty, the equals of the male students in all respects. We are of the opinion that the feasibility of the co-education of the sexes is placed beyond even a question."

THE Law School of Columbia College, under the supervision of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, has developed in thirteen years from a nucleus of twenty-five students to a present membership of 450. Harvard University is represented in the Valedictorian elect, Francis B. Daniels, of Grafton, Vt., while Yale College appears in the Class President, Edward B. Cobb, of Tarrytown, N. Y., and local interests are represented by James M. Moore, of this city, as Grand Marshal.

THERE are 495 students now in Cornell University, of whom 179 are freshmen and 125 sophomores. The University was opened October 7, 1868, and has since been steadily increasing in power and usefulness. The new University Chapel, the gift of Mr. Sage, it is thought will be finished during the current year. The Sage College for Women will be finished, it is hoped, early in the autumn, when young women of eighteen years, or older, will be admitted to the same course of studies as that pursued in the other departments.

RUSSELL STURGIS, of this city, has furnished the plans for a new central chapel for Yale College, and its erection has just begun. The new buildings are intended to form, when completed, a large quadrangle, about 850 feet on each side, inclosing the college green or campus, which will ultimately become an unbroken lawn. The two dormitories and the new chapel will form one angle of this proposed quadrangle, the chapel being at the corner of College and Elm streets, and connecting with Farm College on the former and Durfee College on the latter.

COL. D. B. GRAHAM, of Temperance, Telfair County, Georgia, is probably the most remarkable school-teacher in the world. He was admitted to the Bar as a lawyer in 1832. Soon after he was stricken down with acute rheumatism. He then became paralyzed, his whole body being helpless, except his hands and arms up to the elbows. For a long time he has taught school while lying on his back. His school is in a flourishing condition, and he is making money. Many distinguished persons have graduated from Col. Graham's school. The Colonel was never married. He is about 64 years old.

AT the Social Science meeting in Boston, Feb. 18, Mr. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston Schools, made a criticism of the defects of the public school teachers, and proposed a new set of normal schools for their better education. The subject was discussed by Mr. A. B. Alcott, Rev. Mr. Muzzey, Secretary White, of the Board of Education, Rev. Francis Tiffany, Mr. Harrington, of New Bedford, and Dr. Elliot, of Boston, who presided. Mr. Tiffany gave

an exceedingly interesting account of the schools and school teachers of Germany, and Mr. White argued in favor of better salaries for teachers in Massachusetts.

THE schools of California open annually about the first of September, and continue, as a general thing, eight or nine months. In some localities the schools are closed for a few weeks during the rainy season. The school law of the State provides for a quarterly examination of teachers, commencing on the first Wednesday in the months of December, March, June and September. Each county has a Board of Examination, composed of the County Superintendent and not less than three teachers holding first grade certificates.

YALE COLLEGE has now one thousand students, many of them pursuing post-graduate studies. The only department that is not actively at work is the Law School. The privileges of the post-graduate course, so far as that course consists in lectures and general class instruction, are free to all the students of the school. These include lectures from Profs. Sumner and Wheeler, Geo. F. A. Walker, on the political history of the United States, President Porter, and ex-President Woolsey, and are being constantly enlarged year by year.

HON. GERRIT SMITH has just given, free of conditions, the sum of \$10,000 for the benefit of Hamilton College. He says that it is forty years since he has made any donation to the institution, and he feels that it is now time for him to extend further help. He therefore requests the President to drop, as quietly as may be, the sum named into her treasury. Commenting upon this, the Albany Evening Journal says: "Gerrit Smith is a member of the class of 1818, and his valedictorian in the old meeting-house at Clinton is remembered as one of the first of those rhetorical efforts which have given him a place among the most noble and classic of American orators."

A YOUNG man of a prudent turn of mind, who had just entered Harvard College, applied for insurance on his property in a prominent office in New York. A portion of the policy returned read as follows: Insurance is effected "on his education—raw, wrought, and in process, and materials for completing the same, including library of printed books, book-cases, musical instruments, eye-glasses and canes, statuary and works of art, wearing apparel, beds and bedding, contained in No. 1, Thayer Hall, College Yard, Cambridge. Permission to work extra hours, not later than 10 P. M. to even up work, and to play draw poker until he goes to bed." [The young man feels safe.

A MEETING of prominent citizens of Boston has been held to take into consideration a memorial to the late Professor Agassiz. Addresses were made by Robert C. Winthrop, Theodore Lyman, Ralph Waldo Emerson, George B. Loring, W. B. Rogers and O. W. Holmes. It was proposed to make the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge, to which he devoted the best years of his life, a memorial monument. In order to do this, it was resolved to raise the sum of \$300,000 to complete the endowment. A committee of thirty, with ex-Chief Justice George T. Bigelow as chairman, was appointed to receive subscriptions, and before the close of the meeting they announced that \$65,000 had been subscribed.

THE New York Journal of Commerce, after declaring that regattas are an injury to the students and public at large, adds the following: "It happened to us last summer to be detained an hour in Springfield at the time of the regatta, and to be trying for a meal at one of the hotels there, and we have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that we have never seen a greater crowd of rowdies, blacklegs and roughs, and have never heard more profanity and vile language than in and around that hotel. Among this crowd of many hundreds, we saw young men, evidently students of various colleges, some merely

boys, pushing hither and thither, receiving perhaps their first lessons in the ways of the evil world."

DR. CLARK'S book on "Sex in Education" is still creating a buzz—a sure sign that "there is something in it." The Boston Advertiser sagaciously suggests that while the subject is still fresh, it is in order to institute inquiries into some of those causes for the failure of health in American women to which he merely alludes. An investigation lately made in a large school brought out the fact that many of the pupils often come without having breakfasted, and bringing no lunch, and the Advertiser thinks this inquiry should be made general in all schools for girls, and also in workshops, with investigations as to the temperature and ventilation of the rooms where growing girls spend so large a portion of their time. There is a wide field for inquiry here, and the writer who will collate accurate and exhaustive information on these and similar points will do a great service for the sex and the race.

IN New Jersey, while the entire number of children in the State of the required age—between five and eighteen years—is 279,140, there is only school accommodation for 138,454, or only fifty-six per cent. If every child was, therefore, forced to attend school, the number of the school-houses would have to be doubled. Even as it is, the laws of health are violated in many localities by crowding school-rooms and neglecting to provide sufficient ventilation. The statistics show that the less the accommodation, the less the attendance. Plainfield furnishes school accommodation for eighty-four per cent of its children, and the attendance is in proportion; Rahway comes next, with seventy-two per cent; Phillipsburg follows with sixty-six; Paterson with sixty-five; Bridgeton with sixty-two; Millville, sixty; Perth Amboy, fifty-five; Camden and Orange, fifty each; Newark, thirty-eight; Elizabeth, thirty-three; Jersey City, thirty; and New Brunswick, twenty-eight.

SOME resident members of Oxford University recently requested the Hon. Montague Bernard to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for Parliament. They thought that the Parliamentary representatives of the University should not be elected, as hitherto, mainly on political grounds, and they proposed to support Mr. Bernard on account of his academic distinction and of his intimate acquaintance with the actual work and the real wants of the University, as a safe advocate of the interests of an academic body whenever questions concerning the University and the higher education of the country came to be considered in Parliament. Mr. Bernard, however, felt obliged to decline to contest the seat on account of the shortness of the time. The cumbersome nature of voting by voting papers to be sent to all parts of England and to be signed before a magistrate is very great, and as the election was fixed for Jan. 31, the idea of testing the sense of the scattered academical constituency had to be given up.

THE Women's Educational Social Society of this city, holds regular weekly meetings at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets. At the last meeting an interesting paper on "Corporal Punishment" was read by Mrs. L. M. Bronson, who holds a professorship in the Women's Free College in this city. The subject had been carefully investigated by the writer, both in its relation to the home and the school, and the reading of the paper was heard with satisfaction by the members present, most of whom were mothers, and many teachers. The reader spoke of the conscientious belief held by some persons that obedience should be enforced by the coercive measure of corporal punishment, and that the fear of the rod is the great incentive to the virtues. Whereas this mistaken idea in its enforcement was the cause of a belligerent and morbid spirit in children, the evil fruits of which were not confined to childhood but manifested themselves in after life. At the conclusion of the reading of the paper, the subject was discussed. The opinions of all who spoke were in favor of the use of proper moral suasion in guiding children, and the abolition of corporal punishment from the school-room and the home.

IT is proposed, in connection with the "Agassiz Memorial," to invite the pupils and teachers of the whole country to contribute to this undertaking in the shape of a "Teachers' and Pupils' Memorial Fund." A circular will be distributed very generally through the United States in the next thirty days, which will read substantially as follows:

LOUIS AGASSIZ, TEACHER.
This was the heading of his simple will; this was his chosen title; and it is well known throughout this country and in other lands how much he has done to raise the dignity of the profession and to improve its methods.

His friends—the friends of education—propose to raise a memorial to him by placing upon a strong and enduring basis the work to which he devoted his life—the Museum of Comparative Zoology—which is at once a collection of natural objects, rivaling the most celebrated collections of the Old World, and a school open to all the teachers in the land.

It is proposed that on the birthday of Agassiz, the 28th day of May, 1874, all the teachers and pupils of this country shall contribute something, however small, to "The Teachers' and Pupils' Memorial Fund," in honor of Louis Agassiz; this fund to be kept separate from others, and its income to be applied to the uses of the Museum.

GOV. SAFFORD has made a report to the Legislature of Arizona of the condition and progress of the schools in that Territory during the past year. He says: "Under all the circumstances there has been gratifying progress in the promotion of education in Arizona during the past year. The last Legislature imposed a tax of twenty-five cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the several counties for school purposes, and a like tax on all the property of the Territory, to be collected and paid to the various counties in proportion to the number of children within each. But a small portion of the taxes derived from these two sources was paid until late in 1873, and, therefore, the benefits of this wise statute are only beginning to be realized. It is believed that there will be sufficient revenue in the future to maintain free schools in each of the districts in the Territory for at least six months of the year. As our schools are all primary in their character, the policy of employing female teachers has been favored, and put in practice so far as practicable. The experience of the most eminent educators throughout the land is in favor of female teachers. It has been the purpose of the officers in charge of our schools to procure the services of the best and most thorough teachers, and I believe that in the main such have been secured."

H. H., in her "Bits of Talk," is impressed with the children of Nova Scotia, who are superior in appearance, size and health to the children of the New England and Middle States. There was scarcely a sickly one among them; such brilliant cheeks, such merry eyes, such evident strength; broad-shouldered, straight and sturdy, and their faces wore a quiet, unharmed expression. The climate has undoubtedly something to do with this, the air being moist and the mercury rarely rising above 80 deg. or falling below 10 deg. There are no public schools in Nova Scotia, and in contrasting the state of the children with a similar class in the United States, H. H. comes to the broad conclusion that it is better to have no schools at all than to have such public schools as are now killing off our children. In Massachusetts more than two-fifths of all the children die before they are twelve years old. In Nova Scotia the proportion is less than one-third. In Massachusetts the mortality from diseases of the brain and nervous system is eleven per cent.; in Nova Scotia it is only eight per cent. So it seems that to have rosy, ruddy calm children we must reorganize our schools, and taking Nova Scotia for an example, no child should be sent to school under seven years of age, or kept in school more than six hours a day, with an hour's intermission, and no learning lessons out of school allowed.

THE Evening Post of this city having opened a discussion on the question of the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. W. W. Fiske writes to that journal thus: "The chief qualification for

EVENING SCHOOL No. 31.—On Tuesday a select audience attended the closing exercises of this evening school, among which were school trustees McBarron, Hays, Goulding, Halleck and Goschen, Mr. Thos. Shields, Major Conyngham, and other gentlemen interested in educational matters. The evening's entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with addresses by members of the local School Board and the principal, Mr. Haggerty. Dr. Hayes presided, and after

some introductory remarks, announced the order of exercises which were as follows:

Piano	Miss Basile	Trotatore
Song	Little Sweetheart	
Piano	Annie, Robert and Walter Vassar	
Song	Miss Marston	Kilbarney
Piano	Henry McDonnell	
Solo	Annie and Robert Vassar	Dust
Piano	Miss Fitzpatrick	Home by the Sea
Solo	Kathleen Mavroussou	Go, Go!
Solo	Walter Vassar	Darling Daisie of the Lea
Piano	Miss Fitzpatrick	Cavalier
Piano	Distribution of Certificates	
Piano	Home Forest March	
Solo	Annie and Robert Vassar	Principal's Address
Solo	I'll remember you, love, in my prayers	Miss Curtis

After the distribution of premiums and certificates, Mr. Goulding, at the close of a very happy address, presented Miss Phoebe Stammer with an elegantly bound volume from the principal, in acknowledgment of her efficiency as a teacher. Mr. Haggerty's remarks to the pupils were pointed, practical and full of feeling, and they fully concluded a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Miss Mary C. Hepburn, for many years Vice-Principal of Primary Department G. S. No. 19, was confirmed at the last meeting of the Board of Education as Principal of Primary School No. 6, a new Primary recently organized at Nos. 15 and 17 Third street, between Bowery and Second ave., Seventeenth Ward, and she will enter upon her duties on Monday, March 2. We congratulate Miss Hepburn on her well-merited and earned promotion.

CLOSING EXERCISES IN FIRST WARD EVENING SCHOOL.—This school, of which Mr. P. G. Duffy is the successful Principal, assisted by an able corps of teachers, closed for the season with a very enjoyable entertainment on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24. The programme was as follows:

Chorus	School	Columbia
Declaration	Charcoal Man	
Chorus	Cheer, Boys, Cheer	Backwood School
Dialogue	Right Boys	
Duet	McNickle Bros.	Rienza's Address
Declaration	P. J. Mahoney	
Solo	F. J. Mahoney	Kathleen Tobin
Recitation	W. Fitzgerald	Evening at the Farm
Chorus	And Lang Syne	
Recitation	Smack at School	
Solo	Thom. Cherry	Miss Nellie Burke
Reading	James Healy	Heathen Chinee
Duet	McNickle Bros.	Battle of Fontenoy
Declaration	Miss Cronin	
Chorus	Rally Round the Flag	

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. McLintire, made a very pleasing address, complimenting both teachers and scholars. The ladies on this occasion were numerous, and vied with each other in the brilliancy of their toilets. Many prominent citizens of the ward were present, and testified their appreciation of the entertainment.

THE ANNEXED SCHOOLS.—A delegation of the Board of Education, consisting of Messrs. Halsted, Dowd, Wetmore, Patterson, Baker, Townsend and Vermilye, with Superintendent Stagg, inspected all the schools in the new Twenty-fourth Ward, under the direction of Messrs. Morris Wilkins and Mark K. Hamilton, Trustees of the schools in the Ward—nine in number. The delegation representing the Board of Education expressed themselves pleased with the condition of nearly all of the schools. With those at Spuyten Duyvil, Belmont, and one other, there was some dissatisfaction expressed. The residents of Riverdale have presented a petition for a new school-house, and the subject will be considered at the next meeting of the Trustees. The teachers formerly attached to School District No. 1, West Farms, having failed to receive any compensation for their services since October 1, 1873, are suffering great embarrassment on that account, and an application has been made to the Legislature, through the Hon. Wm. Herring, for the passage of some bill which will afford them proper relief.

A GREAT SCHOOL.

EVENING SCHOOL 12—CLOSING EXERCISES.
SPEECHES BY MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND OTHERS.

Last Tuesday evening, in Grammar School No. 13, in Houston street, near Essex, the closing exercises of the Male Evening School were held. The principal of the school is Mr. Abner B. Holley. Its last principal was Mr. Robert H. Pettigrew, and the returns of their work were in some measure shown last night. The school is, with the exception of the Evening High School, the largest evening school in the city. Its average attendance for the whole season has been very nearly 1,000. In one week its average was 1,333. It has suffered from lack of room and from the panic. There have been ten grammar classes, mostly composed of adults and seventeen English classes. The first English class has been taught book-keeping, advanced arithmetic and penmanship. Its teacher is Mr. J. S.

Woodworth. Other teachers, who deserve mention for the work shown Tuesday night, are Jas. R. Pettigrew, the general assistant, and Mr. M. J. O'Donnell, who has had charge of the music.

At the closing exercises the large assembly-room was so crowded with scholars that the audience were confined to very close quarters. On the platform were Mayor Havemeyer, Commissioner Edward O. Jenkins, Inspector Harvey H. Woods, Henry Merr, the Chairman of the Board of Ward Trustees, and Trustees Adam Weber and Owen Murphy, Assistant Superintendent Arthur McMullen, John J. Sinclair, Professor David B. Scott, Prof. Walter C. Lyman, Mr. Slote and others.

Mr. Merr called the school to order, and briefly alluded to the high praise deserved by both scholars and teachers for the work of the season, and his pleasure at seeing so many of them and their friends.

The following was the programme:

1. Overture—"Post and Peasant" (Duet—Piano and Violin)	Suppe
2. Declaration	H. H. Raven and Ferdinand Roland
3. Song	"Driving Home the Cows"
4. Dialogue	"Honest Heart and Willing Hand"
5. Song	"Pumping over Independent Voters"
6. Declaration	William Mass and George Bell
7. Song	"Vagabond"
8. Declaration	School
9. Song	"The Top of the Fashions"
10. Declaration	Thos. H. Topping
11. Song	"Lover and Bird"
12. Declaration	School
13. Song	"Daniel and His Dishcloth"
14. Declaration	Daniel Wolf
15. Song	"Yeoman's Wedding"
16. Declaration	School
17. Song	"William Tell"
18. Declaration	School
19. Song	"Gentle Spring"
20. Declaration	School
21. Song	"Frenchman and Flea Powder"
22. Declaration	A. Rosenthal
23. Song	"Udder"
24. Declaration	School
25. Song	"Labor"
26. Declaration	School
27. Song	"Fred A. Kimers"
28. Declaration	School
29. Song	"Sleigh Song"

All of this except the first was the work of the school. The singing was marked by its clearness and precision, and the declamation by the purity of voice and ease of manner, and, in some cases, by semi-dramatic felicity of gesture and intonation far above the average of the exhibitions of much more pretentious institutions of learning. No. 13, which married the words of Longfellow's "Excelsior," substituting "Udder" for the refrain, to a most jolly, lilting tune, had a very wonderful effect on the risibles of those who heard it for the first time. That was where the laugh came in, but not the only place, for the whole evening was pleasant and jolly, though prolonged to nearly 11 o'clock.

Speeches were interspersed through the programme.

Commissioner Jenkins was first called on, and, after telling the boys he had not expected, when some one kindly sent him cards, to say anything, congratulated them on the fine collection of heads he saw before him. He was glad to see so many who, after a day's work—for most of them, he knew, were unable to attend day school, because of their day work—had the nerve and the desire for intellectual progress which brought them here. They were preparing not only to become men of business, but for the great duties of citizens. For no cause was money so freely given as for public education. Very rarely was there any grumbling by the taxpayers over the public school money, for they believed that the money was expended by the school officers to the best advantage—as carefully as if the money spent were the Commissioners' own. The school money spent here were not for the benefit of New York alone, but of the whole State, of the whole United States, for from this "City by the Sea" streamed in every direction through the country the men who moulded States—whose intelligence was trained here, and, in many cases, by the Evening Schools. This was the peculiarity of this people; that they were governed through themselves, and could only be protected by their own intelligence. In the Evening Schools as one means they hoped to give such enlightenment that progress here should be equal, if not superior, to that of any other community. He hoped the last session had been both interesting and profitable to them. The teachers had done well, and done their duty by them, but real progress was only to be made through themselves from a desire to be profited, which was selfish, but better from a desire to be able to do unto others what was best for them, so that love and harmony, and with them progress, might prevail.

There could be but one thing in one place at a time. One thing excluded another. Good thoughts excluded evil; and when a boy's head was filled with good desires and good work, his manners and his words would grow correct, and he would become a good citizen, a good influence. Mind communicated with mind with the flash of the telegraph. The land was now at peace; there was no war, no turmoil to disturb them from laying the foundation on which to build happy and successful men.

Then came a part of the programme, during which Mayor Havemeyer came in. The boys rose to greet him, and he was called on for an address.

In speaking to the boys, he told them that their presence in an evening school presupposed that their day time was occupied by labor and useful pursuits, and that they were willing to spend their extra time in learning to intelligently discharge their duties as citizens.

He had a great love for working boys. The Almighty's fiat prescribed that by the sweat of the brow man should live, and for the worker was due the highest respect. Man had in him three natures—the physical, intellectual and moral. Neither could be neglected without injury to the others. To

be a true man each part of his nature must receive attention. It was to the worker to whom success was destined. The idler reaped failure and received contempt. Kaiser William, Emperor of Germany, was a carpenter. In Germany the necessity of learning a trade was imposed on those in authority, as he thought, to secure their sympathy with the laboring masses. Solon, the wise Grecian, who even exaggerated filial duties, released a son from all duties to a father who failed to give him a trade.

The road was open before them. They should not envy those who were born rich. Let them do diligently the work before them, and be content to labor for success. He had known rich men's sons who had died in the gutter, or in prison, and poor men's sons who had obtained distinction and honor. Riches were within the control of every man, but the beginner must learn to spend less than he earned.

He told them the story of a personal friend of his who, commencing life in a poorhouse, apprenticed from there to a farmer who ill-used him, ran away from him, engaged himself to a widow woman for farm labor, and after getting his first decent suit saved all his money till he had about a hundred dollars. Then in the distress of 1836 he used his little capital in buying shin plasters from merchants and selling them to employers, and when prosperity closed that branch of trade, in buying at a discount Canada money and taking it to Canada for full redemption. He called attention to two facts: first, that this man always sought employment at whatever he could get; second, that in his dealings his word was thoroughly reliable. He looked out for himself and could keep his mouth shut, but when he opened it his word could be trusted. This he drew the attention of bankers; he opened a bank himself, and when he died left behind him two millions of dollars.

A little snap was wanted, too, for success. The other day on the cars a boy came in calling, *Commercial—Telegram*. No one wanted one, but his (Mr. Havemeyer's) friend put his hand to his chin, and the boy, turning sharply to him, said: "I never knew a man put his hand to his chin but he wanted a *Commercial*," and he made him buy it. There was snap, and I prophecy that boy will be heard from. I hope you will all be heard from for your honesty, intelligence and good fellowship.

Mayor Havemeyer here sat down, but in a moment arose and said for the sake of his friend he wished to tell them that, though he ran away from the farmer because he was badly treated, as soon as he had money he went back and paid him for his time.

Superintendent McMullen, in a brief address, impressed on the children the importance of developing their intelligence, not only for its aid in the making of money, but for its increasing their own strength and making them more perfect men.

Prof. Scott gave them some personal reminiscences. It was very nearly exactly thirty years ago since, at the age of 22, he stepped first on that platform as the first assistant. It seemed now but as yesterday. He was a raw young man from the land of wooden nutmegs; full of doubt, with some hopes and some ambitions, and perhaps some Yankee pluck and impudence. The rooms were not the same as now. In that corner (pointing) was the room of the 8th class; in that corner was Mr. Hazeltine's room; there were other classrooms. There were then no night schools. Mr. Hazeltine and himself were the teachers, with two cadets or monitors, one at \$50 a year, and the other, I think, on a sliding-scale salary, from \$150 to \$400, to aid us.

We opened school with the reading of the Bible, and then we had singing, but without any piano or any ladies to help us. Here is a clear instance of progress. Had a lady then shown her nose inside the school, except, perhaps, to complain about the way her boy had been treated by Mr. Hazeltine or myself, she would have been very likely to find herself the wrong side of the door. The idea of a woman teaching boys would have been hooted at in the school then. I remember when the Ludlow-street School was established, and how we hated it; for, you know, it took away some of our scholars and diminished our consequence. Our boys used to taunt their boys with, "We wouldn't be taught by a woman!" and I am afraid when Hazeltine and I heard it we grinned quietly.

We had our singing or croaking, and I shouldn't wonder if my croaking was the worst. Then the bell rang and the ninth class went into Mr. Hazeltine's room. Along the room, between the windows, they had sets of three benches which they called drafts, each having one class and to each class one of the boys of the ninth class, my class, was assigned as a teacher. Some of them were pretty small, and we piled up books—I fear without much reverence or much notice what the books were—to give him a high seat to command attention. I suspect some of those little teachers were at times in mortal fear, and that some of the by-lying fellows in the drafts used to say "old" even then—wasn't there they'd *lame* him. Then when the hour was up, Mr. Hazeltine's class came out and the eighth class went in. We may laugh at this now, but it was the best thing to be got then. It was the Lancasterian system, and it turned out many good men. But, oh dear me, for the boys who had to leave before the course was finished. He was afraid it would be a sad story to follow them. He had no doubt that very often great injury resulted from it. Since then, this city had gone ahead of every city in the possibilities it threw around every boy to educate himself. Professor Scott, then, in earnest words, pressed on the boys the importance of education, not only for obtaining money, an end not to be under-

valued, but for the still higher purpose of improving themselves; and from his own and others' experience, pointed out that the odd moments of leisure in a working-man's life could be turned to account in obtaining book education.

Some one having sent him a note, he said: "I did not mean to spend my pity on the old ninth class. The ninth class sent out from it some of the noblest men. They were well taught. The trouble was not with them, but that so many didn't get to it."

Professor Lyman, after a few words of earnest praise of the declamation that he had heard, and commending this text to them, "More depends on determination than even on ability," gave the boys a hearty laugh by showing them how he failed in his first public declamation of "Mary had a little lamb."

Mr. Slote and Dr. Benedict spoke briefly but heartily to the boys.

Mr. Merr then spoke of the extraordinary success that had attended the school under the care of Mr. Holley and his assistants, during the last session, stating, among other things, that in one class of grown men the numbers had so exceeded the accommodations that they had to occupy the stove, the coal-box, the backs of benches, and even the floor for seats. The panic kept away many who, losing their day work, had to seek work even at night, and others who no longer retained clothes to come in.

He spoke briefly of the unpaid time and labor given by school officers, and avowed that they felt fully paid in the success of the schools, yet looked to a still higher reward when the boys thus trained to be honest, in political as well as in business life—not to lie or steal in any guise—should take their place as intelligent citizens.

The school was then dismissed and the audience dispersed.

TENTH WARD MALE EVENING SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of this large and interesting school commenced on Friday evening, the 20th inst., with an essay on astronomy, by Geo. W. Stewart, Esq., teacher of the first class. This was a very able production, and evinced much careful research on the part of its author. On Tuesday, the 24th inst., the large hall of G. S. No. 43 was filled to overflowing by the pupils and their numerous friends. The exercises consisted of songs in full chorus by the school, solos, duets, trios, etc., most of which were so good as to merit special mention.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Weeks and Miss Mary J. Vail sang a trio, entitled "Moon on the Lake." Mrs. Jennie J. Young, of Syracuse, sang three solos with very fine effect. Master Henry Leidel's song, "Sleep, Nell," was one of the most brilliant efforts of the evening; and the recitations of Mrs. J. S. Griffin, especially "Molly Muldoon," were received with repeated rounds of applause.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, Chairman of the Local Board, presided, and, assisted by Trustees Hugo Gorach, Peter Dennerlein and School Inspectors Dr. H. S. Hunter and W. Thomas, distributed 300 certificates to the most meritorious of the scholars.

About twenty prizes, consisting of silver medals, gold pens, and interesting volumes of prose and poetry, were also awarded, being the presents from the teachers of various classes to those pupils most distinguished for gentlemanly deportment, diligence and punctuality. The finest of these were the offerings of Misses Jones and Hook to boys in the eighth and ninth classes.

The following valedictory was pronounced by Master Isaac Moscovitz, of the second class, in a highly creditable manner for so young an orator.

VALEDICTORY.

Fellow Students—For the past eighteen weeks we have assembled in these halls nightly for the purpose of improvement. For nearly a hundred nights have these floors echoed our multitudinous footsteps, and these walls resounded to the music of song and eloquence, to the busy hum of recitation and the earnest tones of instruction. But all this is soon to be numbered with the past. This night will witness the dissolution, for the present, of this institution of learning. The busy wheels of time have rolled us irresistibly onward, and brought us to the very day and hour when we are to be sundered, perhaps for ever. Soon the last moments will be marked for us on the dial, and the Allen-street Evening School, for the winter of '73 and '74, will only have a place in the hearts of its two score of teachers, and in the grateful memories of their thousand pupils. Before we say good-bye to them and to each other, it is meet that we take a retrospective view of the term which is just about to close. Let us ask ourselves if the good seed which has been sown in our minds bids fair to germinate and bear the fruit of good resolutions, leading us to the habits of industry, and ultimately bringing us to competence and honor in this life, and to happiness in the life which lies beyond. We have been truly taught that there is no royal road to learning. Our has been, essentially, a democratic institution where the humble as well as the proud, the poor as well as the rich, the old as well as the young, were privileged to assemble for a common end. The most of us came, not from marble palaces and gilded halls, not from luxurious homes where we feast sumptuously every day, but sons of the people, we came from the homes of the people to enjoy the benefits of what is, emphatically, a people's institution. We came from the high-piled warehouse and the humble cottage. We came from the busy workshop and the dusty street. We came from the bustling houses of public trade, and from the stillness and quietude of private homes.

We came from the loom; from the forge; from the bench. We came from the manufacturing where the roar of the engine, the whirl of wheels, and the rattle of machinery are constantly heard; and from the crowded workrooms where busy fingers ply their daily tasks noiselessly, and earn a precarious support without ostentatious parade. The clerk, the coal-heaver and the cobbler; the butcher, the bagman and the baker; the printer, the tinker and the tailor; the boot-black, the bell-boy and the sailor; and hundreds of others of different pursuits, have been and are represented in our midst. All have mingled together here, humorously and profitably, for a common end—improvement. The motto of our noble State is *Excelsior*, and the great city of New York, in providing such institutions of learning as this throughout her borders, proves that she realizes the full meaning of that word, and is well worthy to be called the Queen City of the Empire State, the emporium of the West, the brightest jewel in the cap of liberty. Her motto is ignorance and bigotry for none; but the light of truth and knowledge for all. May we all prove, both now and in our future lives, that we are worthy of the many blessings she so generously bestows upon us. And now, in closing, allow me to express the united, heartfelt thanks of the pupils of this school to the Board of School Officers of the Tenth Ward, for the encouragement and support we have received at their hands. May they, as well as the teachers whom they employ to instruct us, receive, both in this world and in the world to come, the full reward of those who do good, unostentatiously, and their every day duty faithfully; and assuring them and all our patrons of our grateful remembrance, we one and all extend the parting hand and say for the present an affectionate farewell.

The valedictory was followed by addresses from Inspector Hunter and Dr. Fuller Walker, editor of the *Aldine*; both decidedly witty and appropriate speeches. This school has been under the supervision of J. Frank Wright, Principal, assisted by twenty able teachers. The register for the term just closed shows the names of 2,104 pupils—about one-fourth Germans—and the average attendance has been greater than during any previous year. The Superintendents report it as an excellent school in arrangement, scholarship and discipline, reflecting great credit on the trustees and the teachers appointed to instruct it.

Mr. Wright made a few remarks congratulating the scholars who had received certificates and prizes, and thanking the school officers present for their uniform kindness to the teachers and the interest they had constantly manifested in the school; after which the school and audience dispersed to the tunes of "Mulligan's Guard," "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home," all well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19.—The old school furniture in Grammar School No. 19, Fourteenth street and First avenue, has recently been removed and new substituted therefor by the New York School Furniture Company. The building having recently been painted, now presents a very beautiful appearance.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE CONVENTION.
In obedience to the call of Williams and Princeton, noticed in previous issue, forty delegates, representing fourteen colleges convened at Hartford on the 19th, to consider the feasibility of inter-collegiate literary exercises. A permanent organization was effected by electing Mr. Hubbell, of Williams, President; F. B. Lindsey, of Wesleyan, Vice-President; Mr. Fitch, of Cornell, Secretary, and Mr. Perrine, of Brown, Treasurer.

A constitution having been adopted, a standing committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cobbe, of Columbia; Lindsey, of New York University; Hubbell, of Williams; Halsted, of Princeton, and Lindsey, of Wesleyan. During the session the delegates were addressed by Col. T. W. Higginson and Mr. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain).

The Convention adjourned, after having decided that the contest of talent should take place in New York city Jan. 7, 1875. The following are the colleges as represented by their delegates: Bowdoin, Amherst, Williams, Princeton, Columbia, Wesleyan, Lafayette, Hamilton, Brown, New York University, Rutgers, Cornell, Trinity and Syracuse University.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY NOTES.
The literary societies' appointments for the meeting of the 27th: Euclidian—Original Oration, Mr. Lawson, '73; Essay, Mr. A. R. Thompson, '74; Selected Oration, Mr. Wiener, '75; Poem, Mr. Rhodes, '77. Debate—Resolved, That morality advance with civilization.

Affirmative—Mr. A. S. D. Thomson, '74; Mr. L. Russell, '75; Mr. Macaulay, '77. Negative—Mr. Hedrick, '74; Mr. W. Russell, '75; Mr. Speciman, '77. Philomathean—Declaration, Mr. Meyer, '77; Poem, Mr. Jervia, '76; Essay, Mr. Fiske, '76; Prose Selection, Mr. Lott, '77. Debate—Resolved, That the women of Ohio, are justified in their crusade against liquor dealers.

Affirmative—Mr. Parsons, '76; Mr. Goltz, '77; Mr. Smith, '74. Negative—Mr. Martin, '77; Mr. Edwards, '75, and Mr. Tomlinson, '75.

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GEORGE H. STOUT, - - - - - Editor.

NEW YORK, FEB. 28, 1874.

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THE PROPOSED COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

We print in other columns the full text of the Compulsory Education bill introduced into the Legislature of this State by Senator Wood. The details of this important measure will be examined with great interest, both in the Legislature and by the mass of the people of the State. It is a long step in the right direction, and there is reason to believe that it will pass into a law, although probably in an amended form. It provides that "every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fifteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least fourteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, or to be instructed regularly at home at least fourteen weeks in each year in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable." It is also provided that "no child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of each school day of the school term of the public school in the school district of the city where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in spelling, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, and arithmetic, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in said branches by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least fourteen weeks of the fifty-two weeks next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be employed"—the penalty for the infraction of this section of the law being \$50 for each offense.

Here, then, is a sharp, stern enactment—peremptory to the last degree, and so definite that it is impossible to mistake its meaning. At the outset, however, it has encountered serious opposition; and one of the points of criticism, it must be confessed, contains an element of justice. It is contended that, in very many cases, the children of the poor are compelled to work for their own support, or to aid in supplying the wants of the family, and that the compulsory attendance of such children during the full hours of the public day-schools, even for one-third of the year, would be attended by circumstances of hardship and distress; therefore, that the law should be so amended as to permit the attendance of children at half-time or night schools. There is no question of the expediency of such an amendment of the proposed law. We suggest to Senator Wood, the mover of the bill, or to some of his colleagues, that a modification of this character would disarm much of the opposition to the bill, and make its passage and its enforcement easier. Another measure, intended for the protection of factory children, is now before the Legislature of this State, and this is an additional reason for toning the provisions of the Educational bill.

The absolute necessity of the introduction of a judicious compulsory element into our general school system is acknowledged. The only question is, how to do the work most wisely and effectually. It must be done, else the country will go from bad to worse. It is bad enough already—we cannot afford to let it get worse. When in the city of New York alone there are more than 65,000 persons who cannot read, out of a population of 40,000,000, the time has come for action. That action must be taken promptly, and the general awakening of the public conscience is revealed as State after State wheels into line for the attack upon ignorance and its concomitant evils of vice and crime.

The date of the Yale dinner to Chief Justice Waite at Washington has been fixed for March 2.

THE VICTORY OF THE SCHOOL WOMEN.

The full Bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court gave a decision on the 20th of February in favor of the women who have been elected to serve on the Boston School Board, but who have hitherto been excluded from the seats to which that they were entitled. This decision is a notable victory—a victory not only for the ladies who have been put in the van of a novel and hard-contested fight, but a victory also for the cause of education. If women be permitted to occupy the place of the teacher, there is every reason why they should likewise be given the chance to show they are as capable of governing as of serving—and if the voters of a school district see fit to elevate them to places of trust and power, it is obviously un-Republican and unjust to declare that the popular verdict has no force. The case is settled so far as the State of Massachusetts is concerned; and as the administration of laws is largely governed by precedent, this decision may be regarded as the forerunner of many future elections of women to school offices. So far, then, so good. But let us see the grounds upon which the Supreme Court of Massachusetts gives its sanction to an innovation which has upset one of the foolish old Puritan traditions.

"The Common Law of England," says the presiding Justice, in announcing the decision of the Court, "which was our law upon the subject, permitted a woman to fill any local office of an administrative character, the duties attached to which were such that a woman was competent to perform them. The duties of a School Committee relate exclusively to the education of children and youth in the town or city for which it is elected. They consist of the general charge and superintendence of the schools, including the employment of teachers, selection of school books, regulation of the attendance of scholars, and the preparation of school registers and returns, and they are in no respect of such a nature that they cannot be well and efficiently performed by women. The necessary conclusion is that there is nothing in the Constitution of this commonwealth to prevent a woman from being a member of a School Committee, and that the question proposed must be respectfully answered in the affirmative."

That is to say, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts takes the common-sense view, sustained by legal authority, which has been taken by a large and influential class of public writers and speakers for many years past—that when a woman is really capable of performing any service to the community, no bar should be interposed to prevent her from doing the best she can do. This is the ground which has been assumed by the SCHOOL JOURNAL in regard to this and cognate questions. We have always held, and still hold, that when a woman proves herself able and willing to follow a specific calling, she is entitled to a fair field, whether it be the field of education, or art, or science, or literature, medicine, theology, law, or any other that is honorable or useful. We are glad the Boston ladies have won their battle, and we shall be still more glad if good women in every State of the Union displace some of the blundering, incompetent and ignorant men who are called Boards of Education, School Trustees and teachers. The daylight is coming.

Since the above was written, we learn that the majority of the Committee on Education in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio have reported a provision making women over twenty-one years of age eligible to any office under the School Laws of that State. So the sun rises!

THE COLLEGE TILT OF BRAINS.

The College ears do not flash in the sunlight till midsummer; but the promised "Inter-Collegiate Literary Contest" has been arranged, according to programme, and the time fixed for the sport is the winter month of January. Delegates from fourteen colleges—Amherst, Brown, Bowdoin, Syracuse University, Trinity, Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Princeton, Rutgers, Williams, Wesleyan, University of New York, and Cornell. A permanent organization was effected by electing C. B. Hubbard, of Williams, President; J. B. Lindsey, of New York University, Vice-President; G. H. Fitch, of Cornell, Secretary, and E. B. Perrine, of Brown, Treasurer. An address of half an hour was made at the outset by Col. Thomas W. Higginson, who favored the movement, but urged that it should have a modest start to insure

success; and the time and place for the initial contest were fixed for the 7th of January, 1875, in the city of New York. Each college is to have two candidates, unless more than eight institutions are represented, and then the number will be reduced to one each. The contests will be open to all persons who shall have been graduated within a year previous to the meeting, and the exercises are to be limited to oratory at the opening of the experiment. Harvard and Yale still stand aloof. Is it because they are eloquent already, or because the enterprise of the younger and fresher-blooded colleges inspires a feeling of jealousy? We do not wish to appear uncharitable in putting these conundrums—but will anybody be so good as to answer them?

PROGRESS IN TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee School Journal is the title of the new educational journal just started at Nashville, in the interest of the public schools of that State. It is the official organ of the public school system of Tennessee, and a special department is assigned for that purpose. The State Superintendent is the managing editor. This is a good indication of the educational awakening in Tennessee, of which we have previously made mention.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF OXYGEN.

An appropriation of \$2,000 has been granted by the Board of Education of this city for experiments on ventilation in School No. 40. At last, therefore, a prospect of reaching a remedy for a great evil is opened. The Board has been hard to convince and slow to move—but better late than never—and better never late. But something has been gained, and for this let every teacher and pupil be thankful. At any rate, the appropriation should not be wasted—nor pocketed. THE SCHOOL JOURNAL will watch the proceedings and report progress.

We hope that the Board of Education will not further delay action on the petition and affidavits submitted to them by the Eighty Ward Citizens' Protective Association, in relation to the infamous surroundings of School No. 10 in Wooster street.

Literary Notes.

THREE rival publishers announce that they will reprint Lord Macaulay's forthcoming "Journals and Letters."

The American Mail is the title of a new newspaper, published in English, at Rio Janeiro, and devoted to American commercial interests.

The forthcoming "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams," by Charles Francis Adams, will make at least four volumes, and will be published at the price of \$5 a volume.

A NEW WEEKLY illustrated paper will be started next month in London, to be called the Illustrated World. It is to take a medium position between the Illustrated London News and the Graphic and the Illustrated penny papers.

PRESIDENT McCORMICK, of Princeton, has nearly completed his "History of Scottish Philosophy from the earliest period to Sir William Hamilton." The earlier portion is now in press by Robert Carter & Bros.; but, owing to the extent of the work and the great care needed in carrying it through the press, it will not be ready till autumn.

A work of great importance in the history of English literature has been undertaken by Mr. Faber, under a commission from the trustees of the British Museum. The work is a reproduction of the title-page of every book entered at Stationers' Hall, London, since the beginning, in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

MR. EUGENE SCHUYLER, Secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg, has nearly completed his book on "Turkistan; Notes of a Journey in 1873 in the Russian Province of Turkistan, the Khanates of Kokan and Bokhara, and the Province of Kuldja." Scribner & Co. will bring out the American edition of the book.

CARROLL COLLEGE, Wisconsin, is fuller than at any time before. There are ninety-three students in actual attendance, besides a small primary class. The new boarding department is in operation and promises well.

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Local College and School News.

THE TRIMBLE ASSOCIATION.—One of the liveliest members at the reunion last week was our old friend Joshua S. Cooley. We regret that the types called it the Gen. Geo. T. Trimble Association, and changed the name of Henry L. Slote to Harry, and Daniel Slote to David; but such things will occur with the best regulated printers.

EVENING SCHOOL No. 27.—Last Thursday evening the closing exercises of Evening School No. 27 were held at the school-house in Forty second street, east of Third avenue, under the supervision of Mr. Jas. Murphy, principal, and Mrs. Esther Hines, vice-principal. The school was handsomely decorated, and was filled with the friends, ladies and gentlemen, of the pupils. Mrs. Hines presided, and a number of school officers and invited guests were present. The programme was as follows: "Sweet By and By," by the school; "I'm Waiting, my Darling," duet, by the Fairbrother brothers; "Auction Extraordinary," by Master Felix Richards; "Castles in the Air," by the school; "Ye Merry Birds," solo, by Miss Carroll; "National Monument to Washington," by Mr. Solomon Frost; "Spring, Spring, Gentle Spring," by the school; "Beautiful Birds, Sing on," by Miss Cranford; "Three men of Science," dialogue, by B. S. Burns, Daniel Towle, William Murphy and Henry Kavanagh; violin solo, Moses Moritz; "Wandering in May time," by the Fairbrother brothers; "Work, Boys, Work," by Master Muldoon and the school; "Parting of Marmion and Douglas," a recitation by Master Richards; "Gates Ajar," quartet, Fairbrothers, Mead and Muldoon; "Cheer, boys, cheer," by the school; "Lover and Bird," Master Muldoon; "The Polish Boy," recitation, Mr. C. J. Sullivan; "Come back to Erin," solo, Miss Carroll. There were also a number of addresses made by the trustees of the school, and a distribution of prizes, after which the hymn "America" was sung by the entire school, and it was dismissed. Mrs. Hines, on bidding farewell to the scholars, received a large number of bouquets.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SCHOOLBOY.—Coroner Woltman on Sunday held an inquest on the body of George W. Long, a lad seven years of age, who died on Friday. Deceased attended the public school in 135th street, and on Monday afternoon of last week, when school was dismissed, there was a general scramble among the scholars to reach the street. While jostling and pushing each other on the stairs, George fell and so injured his head as to cause death, as stated. In their verdict, the jury recommended that greater care be used in dismissing scholars.

EVENING SCHOOL No. 2.—The closing exercises of Female Evening School No. 2, which took place last Friday evening, were very interesting. The large hall was completely filled with people, the ladies predominating. The school is under the management of Miss Ellie Dennehy, principal, and ranks among the first in the city. On the platform were Messrs. Hallock, Shields, Hays, Goulding, Thomas, and McIlwain, of the School Board, together with many other prominent citizens. The exercises, consisting of recitations, dialogues, and songs, were delivered with intelligence by the scholars. Miss Legge, Miss Carter and Miss Burke are deserving of special mention for the manner in which they delivered their parts. A gold medal was presented to Miss Maggie H. Humphrey, by the Principal, and a large number of handsome books, given by the teachers.

Mr. William F. McNamara, after the exercises closed, delivered an address. The inhabitants of the Seventh Ward, he said, felt a just pride in this school. He was glad to notice, by the increased attendance, that it was enlarging its usefulness. In vindication of the Seventh Ward, he would say that it was morally purer than any other in the city, for there was not a gambling or other improper house within its precincts. He attributed that to the healthy influence of its public schools. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Goulding and Mr. Haggerty.

FEMALE EVENING SCHOOL No. 19.—The closing exercises of the above school, situated in Fourteenth street, near First ave., under the able and efficient management of Mrs. Mary Anna Underhill, took place on Friday evening last, and was a success. Capt. Frederick C. Wagner presided, and an opening the exercises spoke of the great proficiency made during the term which was about to close, and concluded his remarks by reading a report of the Assistant Superintendent McArthur and McMullen, and Mr. John Jasper, Jr., who had visited the various classes and noted the result of the examinations of the pupils a short time previous, which was excellent in order and address, and closed by complimenting the accomplished Principal and her able assistants in the duty assigned them. 230 certificates were distributed and a large number of books, gifts of the teachers, to those who had merited them. Among those present on this occasion we noticed trustees Adam Weber, Henry Marx, Owen Murphy and Theodore H. Mead; Andrew Mathewson, Esq., Chairman of the Evening School Committee Board of Education; Rev. A. C. Wedekind, pastor of St. James' Lutheran Church. At a subsequent stage of the exercises, his Honor William F.

Havemeyer, Mayor, appeared, in company with Inspector Harvey H. Woods, the school rising to receive him, and the Mayor, in his usual style, bowing his acknowledgments. This, we learn, was his first visit to any of the evening schools of this city. Captain Wagner, in his usual happy manner, introduced the Mayor, who addressed the young ladies, speaking of the great importance of the evening schools to those whose duties during the day prevented them from being present at the day schools, and urging on them to be punctual in their attendance, and devote all their time to improve their minds. On the conclusion of his remarks he was warmly applauded. Addresses were also delivered by Armour C. Anderson, Esq., for many years an efficient school trustee of the Eleventh Ward, and by Messrs. Mathewson and Mead. The exercises closed at a late hour. A large number of our prominent citizens were present on this very interesting occasion. Subjoined is the programme:

Chorus..... Scatter Seeds of Kindness.
Solo..... Roses Underneath the Snow.
Recitation..... Miss Katie Masterson.
Chorus..... Tom Per's Conquering Soliloquy.
Solo..... Fading Away.
Solo..... Softly o'er the Rippling Water.
Recitation..... In School Days.
Duet..... Ella Sheridan.
Duet..... Gently Stir the Breeze.
Calisthenic Class..... Miss Crystal and Murphy.
Solo..... Beautiful Leaves.
Chorus..... Miss Katie Masterson.
School..... The Snowdrop.
Selections by a Class of Young Ladies.
Solo..... I cannot sing the Old Song.
Chorus..... Miss Annie Tait.
Chorus..... Hark! I hear the Organs peal.
Distribution of Certificates.
Valedictory..... Miss Katie Kennedy.
Chorus..... Good Night.
School.....

THE LATE JAMES W. GERARD.
The Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (House of Refuge), at a meeting held February 11, 1874, adopted the following resolutions:
Resolved, That in the death of our honored fellow-citizen, James W. Gerard, the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents have peculiar cause of sorrow, because while they in common with the community at large lament the loss of the upright man, the wise counselor and useful citizen, they also remember that fifty years ago he was one of the founders of their institution, was one of its managers, and for the rest of his life was the consistent supporter of its foundation principle, the reformation, rather than the punishment of the juvenile offender.
Resolved, That we express with sympathy to the family of the deceased, our respect for the memory of the good man, our appreciation of the learned lawyer and sagacious advocate, and our admiration of the earnest philanthropist, who, amidst the cares of life and the labors of his profession, did not forget or neglect the claims of the degraded and suffering humanity upon his vigorous exertions for its elevation and relief.
Resolved, That the Board of Managers will attend the funeral of Mr. Gerard to take place this morning.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF PIANO LYRICS is a collection of the choice gems of acknowledged masters. It is selected with a view to combine an element of melody sufficiently strong to charm, with a simplicity of structure fitted to make the student's progress easy toward the most difficult classical compositions. Great care has been taken to present the pieces in the original arrangement of the authors. In the list are Schumann's "Slumber Song" and "Trauerlied und Romanze," Mendelssohn's "Confession," "Serenade," "Son and Stranger," "Speranza," and other compositions; Beethoven's "Quartette from Fidelio," with selections from op. 14, 33 and 2; and "Morceaux," by Heller, Mozart, Chopin, Hummel, Haydn, Vogt, Reinsdorf, Juilich, Mayer and others. Philadelphia: Louis Meyer.—Home Journal.

GENERAL INFORMATION.
—Use Uncle Sam's Cough Cure, twenty cents a bottle, for coughs, colds or any throat trouble.
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—Good second-hand and misfit carpets a specialty at 112 Fulton street, corner of Dutch. Entrance in Dutch street. All sizes, good patterns. Call and save money.
—Rupture can be cured without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others. Before buying metal trusses or supporters, call or send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, New York.
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—Nothing looks so handsome in a lady or gentleman as a fine-looking set of teeth, whether real or artificial; and it is within reach of all to have them attended to by an admirable plan adopted by Dr. Stewart, Dentist, of 330 West Thirtieth street, who does work according to the circumstances of all those who call on him. See advertisement on eighth page.
—PROF. CHARLES WHITEKEY, a skillful Shakespearean and oratorical impersonator, has volunteered his services "in six entertainments with great deal and living orators and poets, for the promotion of 'Patient Merit' in the liberal professions benefiting both sexes." These representations are to be given at Robinson Hall on the evening of March 3, afternoon of March 14, evening of March 17, and afternoon of March 21. The entertainments are to be given in behalf of the "Rural Home," situated near Binghampton, N. Y.
—WATERS' ORCHESTRAL ORGAN.—The new orchestral organ is indeed a splendid instrument, of great power and qualities. First among the advantages is the great scope of its expression; it being constructed to play the softest music, and when desired to increase its power, it can moreover produce, either gradually or suddenly, more volume of tone than any other organ of its class. It has all the volume of tone of a church organ. This is accomplished by Waters' new patent double forte swell, so arranged that the sound is thrown by a direct passage through the case. In the swell, the sound issues from under the key-board, thus greatly increasing its volume; while the opening of the lid, like that of a piano, gives all the possibly desired power and volume of sound. One great and pleasing feature in this new organ is the new orchestral stop, which is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced. Horace Waters & Son offer great facilities for paying by installments, for all instruments sold by them.—N. Y. Times.

(Continued on page 2.)

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3. Because the Primary grade only have the time necessary for the service.
4. Because the full school period is required to confirm any handwriting.
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From the London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.
In an elaborate article of eighteen closely-printed pages, upon "English Dictionaries," it reviews the present condition of English Lexicography, and speaks of the leading Lexicons of the language. Space only permits the following extracts:—
"Seventy years passed before Johnson was followed by Webster, an American writer, who faced the task of the English Dictionary with a full appreciation of its requirements, leading to better practical results.
"As to the Spelling-book, the astonishing statement is made, that twenty-four millions of it were sold up to 1841 (now increased to fifty millions), the consequence of this comparative monopoly of orthography and orthoepy being the general mechanical uniformity of American Spelling and pronunciation.
"His laborious comparison of twenty languages, though never published, bore fruit in his own mind, and his training placed him, both in knowledge and judgment, far in advance of Johnson as a philologist. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language was published in 1828, and of course appeared at once in England, where successive reprintings have as yet kept it in the highest place as a practical Dictionary.
"The acceptance of an American Dictionary in England has itself had immense effect in keeping up the community of speech, to break which would be a grievous harm, not to the English-speaking nations alone, but to mankind. The result of this has been that the common dictionary must suit both sides of the Atlantic.
"Every dictionary compiler, by the mere fact of his selection and treatment of words, is able to exalt some and degrade others, thus gaining a practical influence over the language he deals with. Fully conscious of this influence, Webster used it with intent in his dictionary. Thus it was his decision as a zealous purist that brought in the revived older spelling *traveller*, *eschewed*, &c., and substituted the Latin *favor*, *honor*, for the English *favour*, *honour*, &c., while, for the sake of uniformity, the old but unusual forms *center*, *meter*, are given precedence over *centre*, *metre*, &c. These peculiarities, accepted by the American people, often enable the reader to distinguish at a glance an American from an English book.
"The American revised Webster's Dictionary of 1864, published in America and England, is of an altogether higher order than these last [The London Imperial and Student's]. It bears on its title-page the names of Drs. Goodenough, of Johns Hopkins, and others, as its special improvement is in the etymological department, the care of which was committed to Dr. MAJOR, of Berlin, we prefer to describe it in short as the Webster-Mahm Dictionary. Many other literary men, among them Professors Whitney and Dana, aided in the task of compilation and revision. On consideration it seems that the editors and contributors have gone far toward improving Webster to the utmost that he will bear improvement. The vocabulary has become almost complete as regards usual words, and the definitions keep throughout to Webster's simple, careful style, and the derivations are assigned with the aid of good modern authorities.
"On the whole, the Webster-Mahm dictionary, as it stands, is most respectable, and certainly the best PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT.
"Dr. J. E. Worcester's first publications in dictionary work were abridgements of Johnson's and Webster's, and he afterward brought out dictionaries in his own name, from that of 1850 to his latest work, which appeared in 1860. He considered these later works as entirely independent of Webster's, yet on internal evidence of similarity of method, and frequent close correspondence of the definitions and authorities chosen, it seems to us that he underrated his debt to his predecessor, grammar and model. A critic happening to open the volume without knowing anything of its authorship, would be apt to suppose that he had before him one of the series of revised and enlarged Webster's Dictionaries. Looking at it from a practical point of view, it may be sufficient to define it as a vast, industrious, and careful work, superior to the 'Imperial Dictionary,' but inferior in most points to the Webster's.
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"Every dictionary compiler, by the mere fact of his selection and treatment of words, is able to exalt some and degrade others, thus gaining a practical influence over the language he deals with. Fully conscious of this influence, Webster used it with intent in his dictionary. Thus it was his decision as a zealous purist that brought in the revived older spelling *traveller*, *eschewed*, &c., and substituted the Latin *favor*, *honor*, for the English *favour*, *honour*, &c., while, for the sake of uniformity, the old but unusual forms *center*, *meter*, are given precedence over *centre*, *metre*, &c. These peculiarities, accepted by the American people, often enable the reader to distinguish at a glance an American from an English book.
"The American revised Webster's Dictionary of 1864, published in America and England, is of an altogether higher order than these last [The London Imperial and Student's]. It bears on its title-page the names of Drs. Goodenough, of Johns Hopkins, and others, as its special improvement is in the etymological department, the care of which was committed to Dr. MAJOR, of Berlin, we prefer to describe it in short as the Webster-Mahm Dictionary. Many other literary men, among them Professors Whitney and Dana, aided in the task of compilation and revision. On consideration it seems that the editors and contributors have gone far toward improving Webster to the utmost that he will bear improvement. The vocabulary has become almost complete as regards usual words, and the definitions keep throughout to Webster's simple, careful style, and the derivations are assigned with the aid of good modern authorities.
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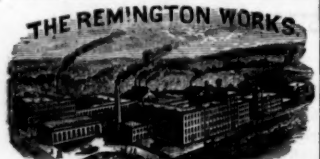
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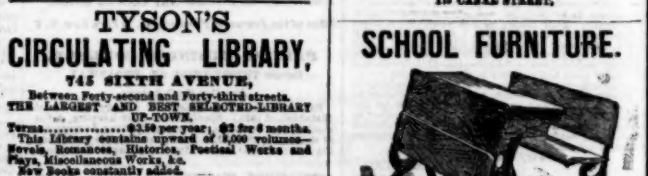
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